The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,090.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WYNN—November 30th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. J. Wynn, P. & O. Co.'s Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AHLERS—OSWALD—November 30th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., of Hamburg, Merchant, and Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, to Agnes Ada, eldest daughter of the late Henry Campbell Oswald, Esq., of Aberdeen.

SMITH—MOULTAN—November 28th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. W. Manle, M.T., J. G. Smith Overseer Bombay Education Society's Press, to Miss Hannah Wigley Moultan, only daughter of James Moultan, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FORSTER—November 22nd, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Lieutenant C. Forster, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEARS—BLUNDELL—November 25th, at St. Thomas' Church, Ghazeepore, by the Rev. W. Walshe, M.A., James Manrice Pears, C.S., eldest son of Major-General T. Pears, C.B., to Edith, youngest daughter of the late William Blundell, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH

HALL—November 24th, at Barrackpore, Arthur William Sanford, the infant son of Assistant Surgeon A. R. Hall, Royal Artillery, aged 6 months and 9 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 8	Leave Galle	Dec. 18
„ Carwar	10	„ Pondicherry	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Madras	22
„ Cannanore	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Calicut	12	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Beypore	13	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Cochin	14	„ Gopalpore	
„ Tuticorin	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	17		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up he Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	„ 14	& 28	Leave BUSSORAH	„	1
„ Kurrachee	18	1	„ Fao	„	5
„ Gundur	19	2	„ Bushire	„	7
„ Muscat	22	5	„ Lingah	„	9
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ B. Abbas	„	17
„ Linga	25	8	„ Muscat	„	19
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Gundur	„	21
„ Fao	„	12	„ Kurrachee	„	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	„	13	Arrive BOMBAY	„	27

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 180 H.P., Commander R. L. Tennes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 810 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CHINA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "Governor Higginson," 740 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander Mathew, on Wednesday, the 9th December at 10 A.M., for Hongkong, calling at Galle and Singapore.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Pearse, Ship "Birmah."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Persian Empire," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubash.

Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's, Bombay, 27th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents or Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Eastern Bell," Captain A. McBride, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McBride will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent,

Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Jane Avery," George Hislop, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hislop will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,

Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on Wednesday next, the 2nd Decemoer, at 2-30 P.M., when the attendance of Members is requested.

HENRY MORLAND,

For Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Yacht Club, 26th November 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurlee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Ajunta, Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c.,

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Horses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

AL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

arrived per "Birmah," "Doxford," and , and orders are now being registered, for

owmoor Iron Plates.

resh Portland Cement.

eather Belting.

ction and Delivery Hose.

ills, Bellows, &c.

al Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.

n Wheeles and Boiler Fittings.

Zinc.

ised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.

es given for every description of Iron work and

y.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

WANTED, a Head Master on Rs. 150, and an Assistant Master on Rs. 70 a month, for the Ellichpore Cantonment School No. 1. They should take charge, if possible, on the 2nd January 1869. The Applicant's vernacular language must be Marathi, and they should inform the undersigned of (1) their ages, (2) place or places of Education, (3) University standing, second language, and optional subjects, and (4) experience as Teachers; and should enclose copies of their Testimonials in their own handwriting.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,

Director of Public Instruction, Akola.

25th November 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 73, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Calliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new Building for the National Bank of India, in Rampart Row, on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and Bills of Quantities obtained from Monday next, at the Offices of the Architects, Scott, McClelland, & Co., near the Elphinstone Circle.

No Tenders will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday, the 7th December next.

Bombay, 26th November 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned until the 10th proximo, for the foundations and plinths of five New Barracks at Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Office of Executive Engineer, Colaba, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the carriage of a quantity of Hutting Materials from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at Mazagon, to a site close to Deolalee, to be pointed out by the Executive Engineer, Nassick, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, at the Mazagon Workshops, up to Monday next, the 7th proximo, till 1 P.M.

Further particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED

BY GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

THREE MORE NIGHTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st DECEMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, 3rd DECEMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, 5th DECEMBER.

REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!!
REDUCED PRICES!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3	Third Class	Re. 1
Second Class	„ 2	Fourth Class	As. 8

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2nd DECEMBER.

FOR NATIVE LADIES.

On which occasion every attention will be paid for proper accommodation.

By particular desire the

Doors will open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'c lock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3	Third Class	Re. 1
Second Class	„ 2	Fourth Class	As. 8

Tickets may be obtained at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin-room, and at the Circus.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Hornchurch in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceases, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. And all persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	1½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants	7 „	8
India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Do. Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per doz.	Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall		7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Belgian	„	7	8
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do. with Tie	„	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.,	Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts		

	Rs.	Rs.
LINEN EPARTMENT.		
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use	per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	„	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Clothes Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
„ Turban „
„ lined Cork. „
Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent bes Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,

Indian Hosiers.

MUNICIPALITY CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Broken Stone for repairing Roads during the year 1869.

Three thousand brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole three thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

	Place of Delivery.	Quantity required
No. 1	Bazaar Gate and Fort Police Court.	600 brass.
2	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home.	500 „
3	Cammateepoora Foras Road	700 „
4	Middle Colaba Road	100 „
5	Naigaum	100 „
6	Parell Road and Sheppard Road	1,000 „
	Total	3,000 „

Tenders are to be made only on printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 5th day of December next addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Ex. Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 13th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1.

Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date all Interest of the undersigned in the Divan Exchange, Refreshment Room, and Ice Cream Saloon has ceased, and all Outstandings will be recovered and liabilities paid by the present Proprietors thereof.—Dated this 26th day of November 1868.

BHICCAJEE CANJEEBHOY KHANDALLAWALLA.

NOTICE.—The right to occupy a plot of vacant Ground at Trimbuck Purushram Street, adjoining the Jewish Burial Ground, for one year from 1st January 1869, will be sold by Auction at the Collector's Office, on Tuesday the 1st December 1868, at 2 o'clock. Further particulars may be learnt on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN,

Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 27th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as ornamentary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL COMPANY.—NOTICE—Holders of Receipts for deposits on account of Shares in the above Company are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, No. 6, on Monday the 7th day of December 1868 at 3 P.M. to consider several subjects which will be laid before them.

MOTERAM BHUGOOBHAI, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th November 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS,

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
PORT		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co.	26
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India	33
CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled.	11
SAUTERNE—In excellent condition	22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Mr. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—	
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside. Rs.	30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „	40 0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—	
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside	50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „	60 0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—	
Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside	55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of those popular Boxes has just been received.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use	100 0
THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH Box, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100 0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75 0
THE "ELGIN" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches	30 0
DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slops, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep	15 0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep	18 0
TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—	
9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20 0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep	35 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced from 102 to 108, New Do. from 12½ to 16½ premium, Port Cannings from 209 to 305. Elphinstons close (for cash) at 810, Colabas 1,220 to 1,225, Mazagons 725. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
4,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	580
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
9,000	200	all	5 p. ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
60,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
400,000	500	250	8 p. ct.	Delhi and London	290
600,000	250	125	8 p. c.	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	all	12 p. c.	Oriental Bank	460

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Rs. 11¾d. to Rs. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 to Rs. 11 13/16d
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d. to 2s.
Calcutta	At sight	10½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
China	60 days' sight	218 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113 to
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 229
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 10s. 8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 19oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	232 to 235
Ainlee New	232 to 235
Broach	225 to 230
Dholleras	238 to 240
Bhoomgaum	238 to 240
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingoria	222 to 225
Dharwar Sanguinee	242 to 245
Khandeish	225 to 230
Barsee	225 to 230

Ready sales 250 Candies. Market quiet.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 28th Nov. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	25,00,000
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,19,09,005
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,40,008
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	34,516
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	3,05,87,145

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	16,38,119
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	,,	6,74,169
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	61,01,068
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	38,17,301
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,581
Stamps	,,	4,835
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	4,46,047
Overdrafts	,,	4,756
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,44,02,307
Do. do. at Branches	,,	30,33,962
	Rs.	3,05,87,145

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=57 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 29.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·972 inches.
Temperature of the Air	78·9 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4 ,,
Dew Point	66·3 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·665 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·2 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9.30 A. M.) on following day	87·8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	72·7 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind.	E, NE, NE-ESE, NW, NNW. NNE.
Movement in 24 hours	257 miles.

CALCUTTA.—24TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

Government Securities.—The following transactions were reported to-day:—4 per cents, only small amounts at Rs. 5-12 discount; 5 per cents of 18-6-57, likewise small amounts at Rs. 8-12 and 8-13 premium; a good sum of 4½ per cents at Rs. 13-9 premium, and 5 years' Debentures' (a day or two ago,) at Rs. 3-8 premium.

In shares, the following transactions were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 136.

Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares, a large number at Rs. 18 each.

£100 of East India Railway Stock, at 238 per £79.

Equitable Coal Co's shares, at Rs. 180.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 202½ or equal to Rs. 181½ exclusive of dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares of Rs. 1,000, at Rs. 429, and half shares at Rs. 216.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 63 and in demand.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 267½ and 270. Buyers at the latter price.

Punjab Trading Co's shares at Rs. 20.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Kettlewell, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat.
Barnard, Captain, 26th Regiment, on duty, from Vingorla.
Sawyer, Lieutenant, 1st the King's Regiment, on duty, from Vingorla.
Malden, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Cahusac, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Burd, Major, 10th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.
Barnard, Captain, 26th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Sawyer, Lieutenant, 1 st King's Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Cahusac, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Bhooj.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	£2 0s. 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 9s. 0d.	Nominal	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d.	do.
Overland	Cotton	£5 0s. 0d.	to £5 15s	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton			Nominal.
	Steamer do	Rs. 9 to 10		per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25		per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5		per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas		per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Nov. 30	Kooda Bux	——	Calcutta, Aug. 5.
	Fez Robance	——	Calcutta, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 30	C. N.	Salmon	Calcutta via Madras.
	Penang (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Augusta, Westerburg, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa. Ship Louisa Fletcher, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24	Genii	——	——
	Decide	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24 Arabia (s) ..... Ballan ..... Bombay.
Ethiopia (s) ..... Macallum ..... Greenock.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. Kurrachee (s) ..... —— ..... Calcutta.
Himalaya (s) ..... —— ..... Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

PAO, 30th, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates" from Bushire in sight.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 4 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin" with Gulf Mails arrived from Gwadur.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th November, 9 A.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W. light, barometer 30·070, thermometer 80.

COCHIN, 30th November, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., barometer 29·104, thermometer 81—sky cumulus.

KOLAPORE, 30th November, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind N. E, thermometer 79.

PAMBEN, 30th November, 12 noon.—Wind E. N. E., weather cloudy and rainy, thermometer 79, barometer 30·05.—Rain fall 3 inches.

TUTICORIN, 30th Nov., 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 78.

VINGORLA, 30th November, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 77, wind S. E, moderate.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 11 A.M.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 23th and via Russia 28th Nov.

AKOTE, 30th, 6 A.M.—Office opened this day.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom via Turkey 27th and 28th Nov.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 30th November were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 32	0 3
,, Calcutta via Agra	8 59	6 48
,, Madras	4 24	1 39

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Partnership has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 1st of July last.

KNIGHT & MULL,
Proprietors of the *Times of India*.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1868.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above announcement, the *Times of India*, and all business connected therewith, will be carried on under the sole proprietorship of the undersigned.

M. MULL,
Proprietor *Times of India*.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1868.

JUST RECEIVED, two fresh batches of 70 superior Arab Horses, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and Showy Saddle Horses, &c.

Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, No. 116, Bhendy Bazaar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's Stables.

Bombay, 30th November 1868.

TO LET, on or before the 15th proximo, in Elphinstone Circle, over the Offices of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, a suit of Cool and Airy Rooms, ready matted, with Servants' Quarters and Kitchen attached For particulars apply to Messrs. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co., on the premises.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of Canjee Dewjee and Toolseydass Dewjee, lately trading as Kessowjee Chuttoor.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of dec. 65 per cent. on the admitted claims against the above Estate, is payable at the Office of E. W. Flower, Oak Lane, Fort, on and after Wednesday next, 2nd December, from 11 A.M. till 3 P.M.

W. ADAMS,
E. W. FLOWER, } Trustees.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Shares standing in their names this day, and that a first Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 30th November 1868.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, which was to be held this day to transact the following business, is postponed for Tuesday the 1st December 1868 at 3 P.M.—

1.—To reconsider the subject of insuring the Company's property.

2.—To consider the best way of investing the amount realized by sale of forfeited Shares.

By order of the Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 30th November 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

		Rs.	as.
JOUVINS	White Kid Gloves	3	0
	Lavender and Straw	3	0
DRESS TIES		0	8
LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats		16	0
ELLWOOD'S Black Silk Hats		14	0

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of Luckumsey Sewjee and Ookurdia Sewjee, lately trading in Bombay under the name and firm of Sewjee Nansey & Co., and in China under the name and firm of Gheilabhoy Sewjee & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Final Accounts of the Liquidation of this Estate, with its Vouchers, has this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

SAMUEL W. READ,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 30th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmingham," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their freights to us, and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Caroline will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Agent for Captain Caroline, Ship "Birmingham."

ROSSELET & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1858,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS,
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches. Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American French and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

HEAL AND SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON,
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the Property belonging to the above Company, situated at No. 3, Telkul Ghat, Howrah, in Calcutta.

Intending purchasers should send in their offers, addressed to the Liquidators of the above Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 5, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of January 1869, after which no Tenders will be entertained.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Further particulars will be learnt on application to the Company's Agent in Calcutta, or to the Liquidators at their Office in Bombay.

ભીમજી પરશોતમ.
i. e. BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, } Liquidators.
દ્યમાલ રતનશી.
i. e. DYAL RUTTONSEY,

Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

THE APOLLO
WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 25th November 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz. Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Strap.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
	1 Courier Bag.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Pair of Brushes.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—
BADHAM BROTHERS,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. H. COLEMAN'S (Contractor) Offices have been removed to No. 31, Chinchpoogly, Mornington Villa.

NOTICE.—I beg to intimate that I have this day commenced Business at Khangaum as Cotton Agent and General Commission Merchant.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN.

1st December 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thucker Hunsraj Currumsey, Esq., has contracted and agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, and the messuage and tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, leaving a passage on each of the three sides of the said house, namely, on the west, north, and south, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Chinch Bunder Fourth Street, commonly known as Sutar or Coolly Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, occupied by Tenants, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 827, 827, 1,222 and 1,222, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 240, standing on the name of Currumsey Runmul facing on the east side of the said Public Street, and which said ground contains by admeasurement 440 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded, as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder Fourth Street, on or towards the west by the house of Boree Hyderally Cassumally, on or towards the north by the house of Khoja Soomur Manick, and on or towards the south by the house of Crustnajee Abbajee Coles. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me at my Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 30th day of November 1868.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. R. Line, &c.

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ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF 'TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Peona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 4th instant, between 5 and 7 o'clock.

J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp.

Malabar Point, 27th November 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th December, at 9 o'clock.

H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant,
Marine Lines.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1868.

IN a preceding article we brought down our sketch of the ruling houses of Mysore to the elevation to the vacant throne of Tippoo Sultan, of the Child Rajah whose death, at a great age, has so recently taken place. We showed how he, a distant relative of a house to whose mock sovereignty his father had been fantastically chosen to succeed, had been taken from a wretched hovel, and placed upon a throne to which, probably, his claim was no better than that of many others. That this elevation was dictated by a spirit of policy, rather than by a spirit of justice, is clearly shown by the fact that it was over only a portion of the original territory of the Mysore *raj*, that he was appointed to reign. Both we, and the Nizam, took as much as we desired,—or rather we took as much as it pleased us to keep ourselves, and to accord to him; and the remnant only was handed over to the boy Rajah. What was just with the part, would have been equally just with the whole. The entire country was unconditionally ours, by the immemorial right of conquest. Its late ruler had provoked us; broken faith with us; dared us; and injured us; and we had finally put our dispute to the test of battle, and had won. Tippoo was dead; and his kingdom was at the feet of the victors. We deported his children, without the remotest scruple, to Vellore; and had we divided the whole territory with the Nizam, it would have been perfectly just. It cannot be said that we had a right to indemnify ourselves at the expense of the titular boy Rajah, seeing that we went to war with Tippoo, on our own account, without in any way designing to depose him, and replace the Hindu, Raj. We had no right to punish the latter seeing that he had committed no fault. In, brief, he was an accident where he was; and an accident where we placed him. We would have willingly made terms with Tippoo, before the siege of Seringapatam, had his pride allowed him to accede to them; and in such case, he would have reclaimed possession of his throne, and the Rajah would have probably sunk into total obscurity. So that in no way did these attach to him, or his, any traditional sentiment. He belonged to a family by a very distant connection, which, if it had ostensibly *reigned* for three generations, had in no way *ruled*. The people knew nothing of it; nor had they ever known of the very existence of its members; the bulk of the population were probably ignorant, and when we placed its last lineal representative upon the throne, they were doubtless as much surprised to find him there, as he himself was to find himself there. During the minority of this child, a capable Brahmin minister managed the affairs of the state, with the aid of a British adviser; and the prolonged period of peace which ensued, restored to the land its old prosperity. But the lad grew into the man, and assumed the reins of government; and straightway decline set in and hastened forward with rapid footsteps, until a long series of oppressions, extravagances, and general acts of crying misrule, brought down upon him the weight of the power which had set him up. And, in 1832, he was practically deposed; the state was placed under commission; and the Rajah, with a handsome allowance, was relegated to his own palace, where the rest of his childless days were passed in imbecile intrigue and the pursuit of debasing gratifications. Such was the man of whom it has been so disingenuously declared, that we endeavoured to filch from his family his throne, and ruthlessly to extinguish an ancient House! In 1847, he applied for permission to resume the personal government of his state, but the supreme Government sternly answered—No. We had laboured hard to bring it forward to a level with our own possessions in point of civilization and prosperity; and it was not to be heard of that a man who had lived half a century in the pursuit of the most ignoble pleasures, without having shown a single quality needful in a ruler, should be replaced on the eve of senility, in a position which in the prime of his early manhood he had shown himself so totally incapable of filling. We had abolished *suttee*; we had repressed outlawry; we had readjusted taxation; and had granted to Mysore all the commercial advantages which were enjoyed by actual British territory. Was all this good work to be thrown away?—assuredly, no. And so it came to pass, that the man drivelled on into the dotard; and, imbecile and age stricken, finally passed away. Meantime, during his last years, the Succession Question had arisen, and raged furiously. The old man was childless; and no wonder. But he had, according to the Hindu custom, adopted a child, to be to him a son. For religious purposes, this was an absolute necessity; although, in point of personality, one child subject to conditions of *caste* would have done equally well with another. Having adopted this child, the old Rajah commenced those long intrigues in its favour which will form one of the most memorable episodes in modern Indian History. With a Hindu, adoption appears somehow to fulfil all the purposes which actual parentage usually fulfils. A child thus received into one's family, as one's own, appears to inspire an affection, and a regard for its interests, fully equal to that which one naturally bestows upon one's own offspring—and the sole idea which probably ever braced up the flaccid energies of the late Maharajah to the point of perseverance, was this of securing to his adopted child the succession to his dignities and political *status*. Money (how much will probably never be known) flowed forth freely, in all directions; and neither literary nor oratorical advocacy, of a high order, if of a greater or less degree of disinterestedness, were wanting to further the old man's wishes. And he won—as we all know. By playing upon what we ourselves had said—rather than by relying upon any intrinsic justness, pertaining to his cause; and by taking advantage of that reaction against Dalhousieism, which set in upon the subsidence of the mutiny (to which principle the latter was curiously ascribed), the command went forth that the chance heir of a chance puppet prince should be endowed with, and trained up to rule over, a kingdom which but one of his conventional ancestors had ever really governed during the course of a whole century; that one having proved himself a miserable failure. The present young Maharajah, whose lineal claims, however appreciable to a Hindu, are to our Western ideas, wholly baseless—even to succeed to a house itself existing by equally baseless presumptions,—will one day come to administer a territory on his own responsibility, upon which, for nearly half a century of direct British rule, our most elaborate efforts have been lavished, to render it prosperous and permanently progressive. He will do this, in right of his adopted successorship to a family, consisting of three princes, who never performed a single act capable of being construed into an act of government,—puppets who throughout life did not ever know what liberty was,—and of two others, immediately preceding him, one being the fantastic adoption of Tippoo,—who, in turn, never reigned, and who was but very remotely connected with his three puppet predecessors,—and the other his son, who indeed reigned but after such a fashion that the salvation of the country at length demanded that he should be expelled from all further active participation in the Government, and be condemned to spend the rest of his worthless existence in his harem, the only place in which he was really fitted to exist. In his recent speech upon annexation, at Liverpool, Mr. Massey thus touched upon the Mysore case:—

"In the same manner we had dealt with Mysore—a case probably more familiar, because it was one in which our policy of annexation had been recently undergoing discussion.

The state of Mysore was acquired by British arms so far back as 1799. It was a country invaded, not from a desire of invasion, but because we found the ruler of that country in close alliance with our enemy. We were engaged at that time in the great revolutionary war; we found the ruler of Mysore engaged in intrigues with the ruler of the French empire, and we were forced in self-defence to take possession of that country.

But what did we do? We set up in Mysore, after we had driven out Tippoo Saib, the throne of the ancient race whose place Tippoo Saib had usurped. The representative of this race was a child and the whole country was given up to this child. We educated him and did our best, honestly and conscientiously, to prepare him for the duties he was to perform when he arrived at man's estate.

When he attained his majority, he was given the government of his province, but following an example too common in the East he gave himself up to a course of self-indulgence, and utterly neglected all the wants and wishes of the people over whom he ruled. Well, if the people were not made for the rulers but the rulers for the people, surely we would not have been justified in standing by and seeing this fine province housed through the vices and incapacity of this native ruler. But we did not even then go the extreme length of deposing him. We removed him from the actual duties of government, and substituted a British governor, who ruled in his name.

Well, previous to his death, he having no heirs of his body, asked the British government for leave to adopt an heir to the throne. The answer was that we did not part with that which we had by right of conquest; that we had only given him the government for life, which was perfectly true; and that it was competent for the English government to resume the dominion of a country which was its own by conquest of arms. But we did not even then pursue that course. The Maharajah was permitted to adopt an heir to the throne. He nominated a child in infancy, who is now being brought up and educated by the British government. He (Mr Massey) had referred to these things for the purpose of illustrating the rashness of saying that under no circumstances should annexation be allowed to take place.

He would venture to say that, even if the present heir to the throne of Mysore should follow the example of those who had gone before him, and should prove unworthy of the trust confided to him, we must consider whether we had exhausted the whole stock of our forbearance, or whether it was not our duty to the natives of Mysore, as well as to our own subjects engaged in peaceful commerce in that province, to annex it."

Our contemporary finds fault with this description (which we have ourselves set forth in paragraphs), and, in a measure, so do we. In the third paragraph, for example, it says—"We set up the throne of the ancient race?" *What* ancient race? Also that the "representative of this race was a child," &c. But how did he represent the ancient race—supposing we allow the three preceding Hindu puppets to be so called? Mr. Massey should have said—"We found it convenient to replace the country under Hindu rule; to accomplish this, we, for want of a better, selected the son of a chance child, whom Tippoo had converted into a sham Rajah—he being a very distant connexion of the three sham imprisoned Rajahs who had gone before; and him we placed upon the throne." That is all however that we find to quarrel with in Mr. Massey's account of the matter; and we only quarrel with it, because it seems to foster the spurious "Woodman spare that Tree!" kind of sentiment, which has been laid over the question, without, in plain truth, having any real concern with it whatsoever. The Mysore Raj was *not* an old Raj; and has been carried down by the most indirect methods, which can very well be conceived. Our contemporary we see declares *the whole* of Mr. Massey's to have been mis-stated; but this criticism is a mere *ipse dixit* of the usual kind.

IT is still expected that Lord Mayo will arrive at Bombay on or about the 18th of this month. He will probably remain some ten days here. The "Friend of India" says he "is not expected in Calcutta till 12th January, the last day of Sir John Lawrence's term of office, when the new Viceroy will at once, as usual, be sworn in."

A POONA correspondent writes—"The cold weather has set in in earnest. The grain dealers have again raised the prices of grain in the city, in consequence of a great influx of 'Bhattias' from Bombay who are making wholesale purchases here and importing grain in large quantities elsewhere."

WE learn from our correspondent at Goa, that His Grace the Archbishop of that place and Primate of the Orient, owing to continued and serious infisposition, intends shortly returning to Portugal, for the benefit of his shattered health. Whether, after recovery there, he might be induced to return to this country, is uncertain. His departure from these shores will, we believe, be deeply regretted by the Roman Catholics of India subject to his spiritual jurisdiction.

WE hear from our Alexandria correspondent that Halim Pasha, uncle of the Viceroy, and only surviving son of Mahomed Ali, left Alexandria by the French steamer on the 9th November. The day previous he received notice to leave the country in twenty-four hours. An Egyptian frigate was placed at his disposal. Halim Pasha, however, refused the vessel proffered and further objected to leave his residence near Cairo unless accompanied to Alexandria by the English Consul General. Colonel Stanton having been informed by the Viceroy that there was no objection on the part of His Highness to his (Colonel Stanton's) accompanying Halim Pasha, both the English Consul General and Mahomet Ali's nephew took a special train to Alexandria, where they arrived on the morning of the 9th. Halim Pasha was universally beloved and is universally regretted. An attempt will be made, it is said, to connect Halim Pacha with the late "hogus" attempt on the Viceroy's life.

APROPOS of the late Hazara campaign, we have just learned through a merry correspondent a capital anecdote. There chanced to be at Mussoorie this year an officer on the staff who bored everybody. He button-holed unfortunate acquaintances whom he chanced to meet on the mall, and began to explain the exact positions of the forces and the tribes, and set forth what was to be done and what should be done at awful length. Determined to have the best information he wrote to the camp for a map, and a map he got, for he was well known there. In this authentic production there appeared the *Damhiges* and the *Deradies* in the rear, and all sorts of designations equally accurate; and the enemy figured everywhere. The unhappy wight, not suspecting or perceiving the practical joke, rushed off with his treasure to the office of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey at Mussoorie, and saluted the Surveyor General with "most valuable map, I assure you, Colonel." Of course the officer addressed saw the joke immediately, and the wretched victim retired in confusion. He never showed his face at the Club again, and whenever he went abroad he had to stand no end of lively sallies based on the names in the famous map. We commend the example to the notice of the afflicted.

IT appears from the English newspapers that the Envoy from the Khan of Khokand was expected to arrive at St. Petersburg on the 2nd November. He is the bearer of assurances of devotion from the Khan towards the Czar, and of his willingness to assist in furthering Russian interests. He is at the same time instructed to give an energetic denial to the report that the Khan intended to take the part of the Emir of Bokhara against Russia.

THE s.s. "Busheer," which went ashore during the cyclone at Akyab, arrived at the mouth of the Hooghly on the 24th November. It appears that she was got off with but little injury.

THE "Englishman" hears from Bundelkund that the crops have altogether failed in the district near Punnah, and that the villagers are crowding into the town to avail themselves of the generosity of the Chief.

THE "Friend of India" says that it is possible Lord Mayo's remarks on the "enormous and mazy correspondence" of the Government of India, which have called forth the surprise and regret of the public, referred only to the subject of the irrigation.

THE "Deccan Herald" (of yesterday) says it is rumoured, that in consequence of the heavy expense that will be incurred in moving the 1st Madras Light Cavalry from Poona to Nagpore by rail, the Regiment will after all march across country, *via* Ahmednuggur, to Kamptee.

IT is said that Major Burne, formerly Councillor at

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. David Cowie, who has just returned to India, is to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Skinner as representative of the non-official community in the [Governor-General's] Council. Mr. Bullen has also returned, and if the selection of representatives is to be confined to the merchants, it would be satisfactory were he associated with Mr. Cowie as he once was before. This will be, if we mistake not, the third time Mr. Cowie has been appointed to Council for a term of two years.—*Friend of India.*

Mr. MAINE.

Mr. Maine, we are glad to hear, will not resign his office so soon as he had originally intended, or in April next. He will not, however, return to Calcutta after the hot weather, so that his successor must be appointed by next cold season. The number of candidates for the office is unusually large and includes the three Advocate-Generals. As the law member will be the only non-Indian member of Council besides the Governor General, it is certain that the selection will be made in England. The new Ministry will probably be as glad to confer the office on Mr. Fitzjames Stephen if he will accept it as the present Secreatry of State is understood to have been.—*Friend of India.*

THE GOD OF THE SIKHS.

The *Friend of India* points out a peculiarity in the new Articles of War. It is the oath to be administered to the Sikhs. While all other recruits are required to "solemnly affirm" fidelity to the Queen and readiness to go by land or sea wherever they are ordered, men of the Sikh religion are to make oath as follows:—"I, , inhabitant of son of , swear by the Guru Granth Sahib Ji, and if I tell a falsehood may the Guru Granth Sahib Ji cause misfortune to descend upon me," &c. The Sikh (says the *Friend*) believes in God, and the reason should be stated why, at this late time, a new and special oath of this character should be assigned to him.

AN INDIAN POISONER.

The last "Police Gazette N. W. P." publishes the confession of a mild Hindoo, named Ramadheen, not quite 21 years of age, who, for the last twenty months, has followed the calling of poisoner. There is no nonsense about Ramadheen. He does not pretend to scruples or remorse of any kind. He calls his victims "shikar," and alleges no other excuse for his practices than that it was very dull at home in his village. So far as we can enumerate the persons he poisoned in the year and a half, they are about twenty-seven; but he is very cavalier and careless in figures, and talks of a family whom he may murder with a lordly negligence as to the number of its members. Ramadheen is not in the least superstitious. Most of his victims were either Brahmins or fakeers, and his favourite hunting grounds were what he calls "holy places,"—Bindachuli near Mirzapore, and the Magh Mela here.—*Pioneer.*

THE KAISER BAGH.

We *(Oudh Argus)* would direct attention to the daily increasing filth and crumbling to dust which characterise the palace of the last Kings of Oudh. This noble ruin is day by day falling from sheer neglect into irreparable decay, and, in addition, is rapidly likely to become a pestilent public nuisance. Its apartments are now shattered dismantled tenements, filled with filth and rubbish of a most heterogenous and often disgusting character—wild dogs and wilder and filthier human beings find shelter in its now wretchedly miserable kennels and hovels, poisoning the air by excresences, offal, and garbage that, never removed, emit most revolting and pestilent odours, spreading around the germs of disease and death. It is, we believe, intended as a residence for the talookdars and landholders of Oudh, on the occasion of their visiting Lucknow, and surely these gentlemen, if forgetful of its once princely state, and unmindful of the glories that gilded its past, might possess some regard and interest, at least, in the preservation from uncleanliness and filth of their Lucknow residence now. At present it is a public scandal, and is likely soon to become a revolting and unbearable nuisance—if it has not assumed that character already—and we earnestly hope some measures may be taken to preserve from ruin and decay, together with a removal of the nuisances that bid fair to change to a charnel house the once famous Kaiser Bagh.

PORT CANNING.

On Monday (Nov. 16) his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Major Hovenden, visited Port Canning in order to see for himself what was being done there, and, perhaps also, to see what should be done as regards that port. His Honor visited the rice mill, and was evidently pleased with the arrangement and efficiency of the works. Some shortcomings of the locality were brought to the notice of Mr. Grey, the result of which may be manifest hereafter. Even now it would appear that the visit has not been altogether barren of results, as we hear that the Master Attendant has been instructed to lay down anchor moorings at Port Canning. The sum said to be devoted to this purpose is Rs. 40,000. This would imply that Port Canning is not to be abandoned. Four ships with Government stores are said to be either on the way or loading for the Mutlah, so that life may once more be seen at Canning. Whatever is to be done in the future, it is to be hoped that Government will rid themselves of the leeches and incapables who have made away with such large sums of money, and given such small returns for them. Competent men may surely be had, and we are loath to think that honesty has altogether taken its flight. But it is high time that Government took a little more care to obtain an equivalent for their expenditure.—*Indian Daily News.*

DEATH OF MAJOR STEWART, OF MURTHLY AND GRANDTULLY.

On Monday (Oct. 26) the remains of William George Drummond Stewart, Esq., only son of Sir William Drummond Stewart, Bart., of Murthly and Grandtully, were interred in the family vault at Grandtully Castle. The deceased died at Hythe on Sunday week, after a few days' illness. He was born in 1831, and was thus in his thirty-seventh year. After being educated in the Roman Catholic faith in England, he resided for a short period in Italy. His father then purchased an ensign's commission for him in the 93rd Regiment, and when he left the army, at the close of the Indian mutiny, he had attained the rank of Major. During his connection with the service, he was very popular with the men of his regiment, and performed many feats of bravery both in the Crimean war and throughout the Indian campaign. He was present at all the most important engagements during those stirring times, and, besides receiving numerous medals, was honoured with the Victoria Cross for special acts of daring. When he received the latter distinction, he was also promoted to the rank of Major. As an illustration of his courage, it may be mentioned that when our army was marching to the relief of Lucknow, a battery of the enemy's guns, which had been placed in a commanding position, was giving much annoyance to the portion of the relieving force with which Major Stewart was connected. Seeing this, the gallant Major volunteered to capture the guns with the assistance of twenty picked men. His offer was accepted, and the small band, under their courageous leader, immediately commenced operations. The enemy at once pointed his guns towards the volunteers, and the result was a miniature Alma. After a hard struggle, and the loss of nearly all his men, the gallant Major succeeded in silencing the guns, and thereby assisted to a considerable extent the march to Lucknow. Possessed of an iron constitution and a disregard of all danger, he performed equally courageous acts in the Crimea previous to leaving for India. On his return home from India, he was entertained to dinner at Birnam by the tenantry on his father's estates. The meeting was presided over by the present Earl of Dalhousie, who presented [illegible] (present), with a handsome sword, valued at 100 guineas. The sword, which was mounted with gold, was enclosed in a beautiful case made of Birnam oak.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

General Grant's Policy.—General Grant's economy of language is proverbial in the United States. But if he is sparing of his own words, he knows the value of free speech as a sign and a means of public welfare. A fortnight before the election the following letter, addressed by him to a friend, was read at a meeting at New York:—"This much I wish and declare to be my policy: That such a degree of peace and tranquility shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." The general could not have designated more accurately the evil with which his Government will have to grapple. At the present time citizens are being openly put to death every day in the Southern States for presuming to exercise this very elementary right which General Grant desires to secure to them.—*Evening Star, Nov. 6.*

THE PERSONNEL OF THE POST OFFICE.

Various rumours (says the *Indian Daily News*) are current as to movements in the staff of the Postal Department. The privilege leave for three months granted to Colonel Pears, Post Master General of Madras, having expired, he has joined his office; and Mr. M. W. Hutchinson, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces, who was acting for him, has temporarily taken charge of the office of Post Master General of Bengal from Major Battye, till the return most probably of Major Impy, Post Master General of Bombay, who is now on sick leave in England. Major Battye has been permanently appointed in the post of Mr. C. K. Dove, Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces. We are not in a position to state to what post Mr. Dove has been or will be appointed; possibly he may take the Punjab, though other reports say that he will revert to his former appointment in Bengal. The last rumour is from a good source, and we may again see Mr. Dove building his nest in the old groves of Bengal.

Mr. THOMAS JONES.

The Mr. Jones whom the Calcutta and Madras papers—and Dave Carson, too, we believe—are so fond of alluding to, seems to have got into a fix. The *Englishman* says of him—"The hitherto prosperous of Mr. Thomas Jones has received an unexpected check in this Presidency. The terrible abuses that gentleman believed himself to have discovered in the administration of the Preventive Department, are ascertained to have been mere phantoms of an over-heated imagination. The Lieutenant-Governor does not believe that smuggling is carried on or can be carried on in the port to any thing like the extent to which Messrs. Jones and Crawford have represented it is practicable or practised; and as most of their recommendations are based on this supposition, their scheme in its main features, may be considered as rejected. There are minor details which have met with approval but even these will not be carried out until the return of Mr. Crawford from England, where, it is understood he is making diligent inquiry into the working of customs offices."

THE FAMINE.

"The accounts," writes the *Indian Daily News* of the 25th Nov., "received from Orissa during the last few days of the food prospects of that province, are not of a very assuring character. There, as well as throughout the Bengal Presidency from the Soane westward and north-westward and to the heart of the Punjab, will great scarcity undoubtedly be felt—a scarcity that but for the wise and timely precautionary measures of the Government of India would be certain to assume the worst features of famine. There is a short supply of food in Behar, but from Dinapore westward and north-west ward, to across the Sutlej, may be traced a belt or zone, of varying breadth, of scarcity-stricken country. This zone is comparatively narrow at Dinapore, and between that place and Allahabad, but it widens as it passes through the Doab, attaining its greatest width when near Agra, where it expands so as to include all Rajpootana and Central India. After passing Meerut it again narrows, and the districts of the Eastern and Western Jumna canals and that of the Ganges canal are as verdant, and covered with as fine crops as the best portions of Lower Bengal. Whirled through them by rail the traveller has forced upon him the now beginning to be universally admitted truth, that the greatest want of India is irrigation, and that her best benefactors will be those who do most towards pushing on works of that character."

The same paper says—"Relief operations will be necessary in Gya from the middle of January to the end of March next, and perhaps later. The Collector and Commissioner reported, on the 9th instant, that the district was in a worse condition than previously, and that there is no doubt the poorer and labouring classes will experience distress. The Collector estimates a four-anna crop only; and, within the past few days, grain has risen from 20 to 12 seers for the rupee. The Government of Bengal has sanctioned the construction of a road from Meejeeowan to Daodnugur for the purpose of affording special relief in the localities in which the severest distress is apprehended, and the Public Works Department has been requested to place a qualified Engineer at the disposal of the Collector, to align and mark out the course the road should take."

THE UMBALLA SPEECHES.

The proceedings at the opening of the Umballa section of the Punjab Railway have been long in seeing the light. The two speeches of Sir John Lawrence are full of interest. Like a greater Governor General he commits his reputation to posterity. Those of our readers who remember a very recent past will hardly fail to remark the absence of any allusion to the author of all that railway progress on which the speakers so enthusiastically dilated. The graceful and touching allusions of Lord Canning to the dying Lord Dalhousie on the opening of the East Indian line to Rajmahal, will never be forgotten by those who heard them. How much more ought the name of the great statesman to have been remembered in the province which he alone added to the Empire. One would suppose, so far as the Umballa proceedings are concerned, that there had been no Governor General between Lord Hardinge and Sir John Lawrence. Has imagination or historic memory so died out of the modern race of administrators, that there was not one at Umballa, civil or military, of the Government of India or that of the Punjab, to recall the deeds of the man without whom Punjab progress and railways might still be as much in the future as the regeneration of Hyderabad or Rajpootana?—*Friend of India.*

WHERE WILL LORD MAYO PASS THE HOT SEASON?

It is natural (remarks the Serampore journal) that both those who own and those who frequent Simla should consider the question of probability of Lord Mayo visiting it next year more important to the Empire than the state of the frontier or the restoration of commercial activity. We believe the chances to be in favour of the new Governor General following Sir John Lawrence's example, although destitute of Sir John Lawrence's excuse. The duty of a new and necessarily ignorant Governor General is undoubtedly to spend the first year of his term of office at the capital. But seeing that a Select Committee is to sit on the whole subject of the Government of India and Bengal next session, and that the question of the capital is popularly supposed in England to be at the root of the whole matter, it may be pleasant for Lord Mayo to believe that duty forces him to Simla in order to enable him to decide the knotty question. Darjeeling, it is true, is close at hand and will ultimately be the summer suburb of the capital, but till the railway is completed Simla will be more easy of access. The enquiries of the Select Committee are likely to spread over two sessions, in which case Lord Mayo might try Darjeeling for a month or two during his first year of office.

Messrs. Shaen and Roscoe, the solicitors to the Jamaica Committee, have made the following facts public respecting the course which Mr. Chas. Buxton adopted in reference to the prosecution of Mr. Eyre:—"1. Mr. Buxton retired from the post of chairman of the Jamaica Committee, because he declined to be any party to the prosecution of Mr. Eyre for murder, and he has never since in any way been connected with that committee. 2. The Jamaica Committee has never, in any way, promoted or assisted the only pending action against Mr. Eyre, which is brought by Mr. Phillips on his own responsibility as an aggrieved individual. 3. Before the end of the last session of Parliament, and frequently since, Mr. Buxton has exerted himself to procure the abandonment of that purpose, had even offered to make good a part of the plaintiff's losses out of his own pocket."

A discovery has been made by Messrs. Vian and Co., of Marseilles, in their Patent Ferro-Manganesic Composition, which, it is asserted, possesses valuable properties. It is scarcely necessary to state to any person conversant with shipping matters, that a serious item of a ship-owner's expenditure is the constantly recurring fouling of ships' bottoms, involving frequent dry-docking and cleansing, with corresponding delay and expense, besides an evil of still greater importance, the material diminution of the speed of the vessel at sea. For years past shipbuilding science has been directed to the discovery of some contrivance which should prevent or decrease this fouling, but until a very recent period with but little success. The compositions which previous to M. Vian's discovery, have been accepted as the best, are red lead paint, and the mixtures of Messrs. Peacock and Buchan, and Mr. M. Innes, which up to the present time are most generally used for first-class shipping. The composition of M. Vian was first discovered by him in 1861, since which time, however, it has undergone considerable improvements. Its use has gained ground in France, and within a more recent period it has been extensively used in England also. Messrs. Bazin and Co. gave it a trial in 1861, and have ever since used it to the exclusion of all other compositions for the same purpose. It has been tried, and is becoming more extensively adopted in the Messageries Imperiales and in the French Imperial navy, and it has lately been used with the most perfect success in the case of several ships belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The "Kelpie," a small steamer of this company, was first coated by way of experiment, and the result being eminently satisfactory, the composition was applied to a larger vessel, the "Massilia," of 1,900 tons in March, 1866. This vessel was examined in August, 1867, and her bottom was then found so clean, that it was unnecessary to renew the coating, and the ship remained afloat, without cleansing, until January 23, 1868 (over a period of 22 months), when her bottom was still found smooth and free from corrosion though the paint had here and there peeled off.—*Standard, Oct. 28.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, 23rd November.

I have before me a few new works published by Messrs. Wyman Brothers, which, as usual, deserve commendation. The Wymans have achieved a good reputation for themselves for the valuable works they produce, and for the excellent manner in which they produce them. The first work is "Remarks on the State Paper Currency of India," by G. W. Cline, L.L. D., F. G. S., Assistant Commissioner of Currency, and reprinted from the "Times of India." Not being well up in financial matters (impecuniosity being my *normal* state) I am not in a position to offer any remarks at present on Dr. Cline's pamphlet. "Cashmere Misgovernment," by Robert Thorp, I shall carefully analyse in a future letter, as it is a subject that cannot be dismissed with a few casual remarks. Mr. Fendall Currie, of the Bengal Civil Service, and officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has published Act XXV. of 1861, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Act XV. of 1862, with notes, &c., and a second edition of the Indian Penal Code, Act XLV. of 1860, with rulings of the High Courts of Agra, Madras, and Calcutta, and those of the Judicial Commissioners of the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Oudh; two works that are of great value, admirably got up and arranged, and deserving of very extensive patronage. Mr. Currie says in his preface to the Penal Code, the "Code having now been in force some six years, many of its sections have received a construction from those who have authority to expound the Code; and as it is only by having the interpretations and explanations of the several sections, as given in the decisions of the abovementioned authorities, collected and arranged in a compendious form for ready reference, that accuracy and uniformity can be arrived at," this commentary has been compiled. The Code is ruled up to the 1st of May 1868.

My old and familiar poet friend, H. G. Keene, now Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh—the author of "Ex Eremo," Poems written in India, &c., &c., has, through Bell and Dalby, published a volume of poems entitled, "Under the Rose," and dedicated to Barry Cornwall. In his dedication he translates from Goethe (very badly) the following apology for his poems:—

"No man his inner nature shows,
Willingly on the paths of prose,
Yet oft the secret is betrayed,
In the Muse's silent shade,
Under the Rose."

The two principle poems in the book are Michael de Mas, the goldfinder, and The Twins. The remainder of the book of 159 pages consists of small poems. "Clive's Dream before the Battle of Plassey," founded on a passage in Macaulay, is spirited and well written. The language in all the poems is scholarly and well chosen. Three translations from Freiligrath, Beranger, and Schiller are good. I can strongly recommend the work to your readers.

The "Indian Examiner" is thriving, and will no doubt ere long take up a good position for itself in Indian journalism.

I much regret to record the demise of "Indian Society," a magazine which bid fair to have a longer life. It has gone the way of all such literary attempts in India. If the Meerut Universal Magazine (M. U. M.) supported by men like Sir Henry Elliott and Dorrens, found it necessary, what chance was there for a magazine to stop, supported by eleemosynary contributions? Chesson and Woodhall's venture could not exist either, ably as it was written. We have still the "Calcutta Review," and the "Indian Sporting Review," which as a medium of sporting matters may be called "a voice crying in the wilderness, and returning unanswered to itself." I have not seen the last number, but hear it is a very lamentable production. It is very strange that amongst the numerous sportsmen in the three presidencies a really first-rate journal cannot be established, and that those who do write should send their articles to the only magazine in the country instead of to the local press. If this advice be taken, the day may yet arrive when India as a sporting country may be fairly represented.

By the promotion to Colonel, of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Innes, commanding the 17th Regiment N. I., a command will become vacant. It will probably be conferred upon Lieutenant Colonel J. Marquis, B.S.C., the present second in command. Captain Walker being a junior will not be likely to succeed from wing officer to second in command. Lieutenant Dyce, of No. 3 Battery 22nd Brigade R. A., has been appointed an Officiating Deputy Commissary of Ordnance. Colonel H. Nicoll, B.S.C., Assistant Adjutant General of the Sirhind Division, having completed his five years' service, has had to vacate his appointment, and is posted temporarily for general duty. I believe Colonel S. G. Hire, of the same department, is not likely to return to India. Some old friends may be glad to hear that Lieutenant Colonel John Carstairs McNeill, V. C., formerly of the 12th Bengal N. I. and afterwards of the 107th and 48th Foot, and now on half-pay, has been appointed Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief in Canada. Lieutenant Verney, son of the Member of Parliament, has been appointed an A.D.C. Colonel McNeill served in India on the Staff of Sir Edward Lugard, and in New Zealand on that of Sir Duncan Cameron.

The 11th Regiment N. I. has arrived at Dum-Dum from Dinapore, and the 1st N. I. under Colonel Needham proceeds towards Agra at once. Three companies, under Captain Ripley and Lieutenant Becher (just returned from Abyssinia), remain for duty in Fort William.

A detachment of your 21st N.I. has just arrived from the Andamans, consisting of forty men. They arrived in the "Omar Pasha," and will be sent by one of the coasting steamers back to your presidency.

The deaths of Generals Haldane, Douglas, and Parsons will promote Colonels G. Ramsay, C.B., Bengal S. C., H. Pritchard, Madras, S. C., and W. H. Matthews, Bengal Infantry, to Majors General.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, V. C., is on his way back to India, and will receive the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, instead of returning to the Quarter Master General's Department. Major C. C. Johnson will be in Calcutta on the 1st with the head-quarters of the Quarter Master General, and I am told the long pending reorganization of the Barrack Department will then take place, though I am afraid the measures alluded to you in a leader in your issue of the 12th March last, are not likely to be carried out. Major C. C. Johnson is to be the head of the Barrack Department when remodelled. It is to be hoped that the underpaid Barrack Masters and Sergeants may be cared for and their pay increased.

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN, 23rd Nov.

We have had scarcely any of the cold season yet in this cantonment. The noons and afternoons are hot, and it is only towards night that cold is felt, but the weather is endurable.

The annual fair at Trimulgherry, called the "Oorus," came off about two weeks ago, and it had the effect of engendering a few cases of cholera in the bazaar neighbourhood. Prompt and preventive measures were taken at once, both by the Cantonment Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the epidemic is now on the decrease.

The 2-21st Fusiliers, which left this for Burmah on the 14th instant, has been attacked with cholera on its march, and some casualties have been reported. The apothecary in charge of the regiment—a Mr. Vint—has absconded, and there is no knowing whither he has gone to, but another apothecary, named Jones, of the Medical Stores, had to be sent off at once to take his place. A hospital apprentice, by name William Woodbridge, a European lad, has deserted from the cantonment hospital and has not turned up yet.

The annual examinations of the different schools here and at Chudderghat are approaching. The Presbyterian Minister, the Reverend Mr. Liston, arrived here last week and relieved our popular and much esteemed Minister, the Reverend Mr. Walker, who has now started for Bangalore.

The prices of articles in the market are daily rising, and the prospect of what they will yet come to is disheartening to the labouring classes. There seems to be a combination between the cultivators in the interior and the traders in the city. The Prime Minister should see to this.

RAJCOTE, 24th November.

The weather is becoming cooler daily, but the cold weather has not fully set in. The highest range of the thermometer in the shade is 85° and the lowest 68°.

H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I. arrived on the 20th instant. It is a fine corps and has an excellent band.

The Government of Bombay has intimated to the Chief of Gondul its displeasure at the wretched management of the State, and directed the removal of the Kamdar, one Jeyashunker Lallshunker, formerly Political Agent's Shiristedar, and who was selected by the late Political Agent last year for his present post, under the impression that he would effect the reforms which were much needed. Instead of realizing these expectations, he put himself quite in the power of the Duvey family, whose influence over the Chief is unbounded, and brought matters from bad to worse.

I believe the Government has also urged upon the Chief to be particular in selecting a new Kamdar, and warned him that if the present gross mal-administration be not remedied, Government would be under the necessity of introducing and maintaining a more satisfactory state of matters.

These very necessary measures adopted towards Gondul may be distasteful to many of the Chiefs for the present, but there can be no doubt that the result will eventually show them the necessity of entertaining none but thoroughly able and conscientious men as Kamdars, for the purpose of securing their own interests, as well as removing the stigma that attaches to their administration.

Here is a specimen of the mode in which justice is administered in a first class state with great pretensions. A British subject in the employ of the Postal Department bought some iron bars from a sepoy in the employ of the Chief at the prevailing bazaar rate. The iron was found to have been stolen by the sepoy, who was tried and punished for the theft. The postal employé was called upon to return the iron, which he did, and at the same time claimed the money he paid for it. His claim was rejected, and without a trial or proof that he had bought the iron knowing it to have been stolen, the durbar people told him he was fined 400 corees or 100 rupees; but he declined to pay it, on the plea that as a British subject, and servant of the British Government, he was not subject to the Chief's jurisdiction, and also that as no offence was proved against him, he could not be required to pay such a fine. The matter was allowed to lie over for nearly a year, and thereafter, the Postal employé's connection with the department having ceased, he came and resided here, and now the Chief has asked the station magistrate to recover from him the fine with interest, or to make over his person, which the magistrate has refused to do. Comment is needless.

Another first-class Chief of sanctimonious notoriety, having obtained purification at the waters of the Ganges, is also exceedingly strange in the way he administers justice. If a subject be rather too tenacious of his own rights, he is rendered submissive by being lodged in jail on some frivolous pretext and informed that he can only regain liberty by renouncing the rights of which he was so tenacious. I could go on instancing numerous oppressive acts of the Chiefs in this province, illustrative of the misrule that prevails, but it would be useless to do so, seeing that Government shuts its eyes to such things.

SURAT, 27th November.

Did you ever try to write a letter when there was nothing to write about? I have read books written on nothing—but paper, and I have known them successful. It is a very common verdict, on looking at the "paper" in the morning, "Pooh, there's no news at all." This is my predicament. In Bombay you can at least record the birth of Mrs. Jones's baby;—"Mrs. Jones of a son," and that will be a source of unalloyed delight to that lady's immediate friends. Here, however, we have no such excitement, and a rise or fall in the temperature is a phenomenon to be devoutly blessed. Why should I take an interest—I may say an intense and earnest interest—in that observation Mrs. Jenkins made to me., viz. that she thought the mornings cold, but that in her opinion the sun was hot? I know I smiled to stifle a yawn, which would have been rude; and looked pensively at the floor, as if I had my doubts. Was it "Voltaire" who invented that supposed English sentiment, "It is a fine morning; let us go out and kill something?" It is a most strikingly true apothegm in Surat, at least. Should you see a man returning homewards, with a pellet-bow, say to him "What have you shot; good bag, eh?" He will probably enumerate thus—"Three squirrels, a parrot, two sparrows, and a cat." The above is a suppositious "bag," but not unlikely. I never tried to shoot with a pellet-bow but once. Fired with enthusiasm, I procured one. At the first shot I was successful in hitting my thumb; the second split on the bow, and the pieces flew into my face; the third and last nearly killed a child, the little innocent being in a presumably safe position on my right hand side. I then concluded that the pellet-bow was fit to be used only by condemned criminals, to whom personal mutilation ought to be a matter of indifference. I have one piece of news, however. You may remember how in the days of your childhood, on receiving a number of apples or plums, you invariably kept the largest and most luscious till the last. I have a vivid recollection of the plum-tart of my infancy. There was always a large unbroken plum, or perhaps two, in the first "help." I remember putting it away on the side of my plate, its skin just beginning to burst with juicy emotions, and eyeing it with a trusting faith in the pleasure to come, when it should pass to me, the all-devouring Moloch. The last button of my mental waist-coat is growing tight, as I approach my plum. Here it is. *We* have had a fire! I speak of it as "*Our* Fire." *We* put out that fire. Had it not been for us a man might have been singed! The fire broke out on Wednesday night at Nanpoora, close to the Jail, and burnt down a range of houses. I ought to describe it in the true sensational style. "Amid," always begin with this word, "amid the roar of flames, the clash of breaking glass, and the hoarse shouting of the policeman, might be observed the stalwart forms of a small handful of determined men. The scene was a strange one, and *we* were a stranger, or rather strangers. *We* might be seen everywhere. Sometimes on horseback, encouraging the people principally by knocking them on the heads with a stick. Anon shouting for watercarts." I have a distinct recollection of standing in a puddle, in dress-boots, and white tie, and abusing an old woman and a child, because they did not bring a water-cart. To clamber up the roof was a work of a moment, and to climb down again was a work of rather less than that limited time. Luckily, after playing on the burning ruins of the houses for some time, the people were induced to allow the engines to be of some use. Seriously speaking, I have never seen a more shamefully organised fire service in my life. There were no engines till the fire was at its height, and when they did come there was no water. I cannot but admire the praiseworthy way in which some Parsees worked the empty fire-engines. Want of water was no obstacle. They pumped heroically at the dry engines, while a policeman directed the empty hose on the flames. When the water did arrive, *we* got the fire under. I saw an old man beating a rafter with a light bamboo; his avowed intention was to tear it down, but the result was not satisfactory. The mass of the people did about as much as this old man, with the disadvantage of being sadly in the way. When the water arrived, the first thing done was to upset the cart and pour the water out on the road. There were thus no less than three hose on the roofs, ready for water, and not a drop to be had. I must take this opportunity of observing that, on passing the scene of the fire next morning, when it was all over, I saw a large crowd of water-carts and several engines, all busily at work on the black ruins. The most obstructive people were the Parsees. Except one or two of the better class, they, for the most part, did all they could to keep the fire from being put out. A party of the 13th N. I. came down, and did good service, but they were not in time to do much, as the fire was got under by the time they arrived. The damage done is not very great, but as it is, three houses at least might have been saved had there been any water. Its proximity to the Jail is a nuisance, as the consequence would have been serious had the Jail taken fire. Perhaps the Municipality will take warning, and not lock the stable door, and put the key in their pocket, after the horse has escaped.

We are now resting from our labours.

There is hardly a bachelor in the station; they have all gone away and left the young ladies to the business of life, viz., working slippers, and "doing crochet."—Salaam.

An order has been received (says a home paper) from the Horse Guards directing Staff Surgeon-Major N'Namara to embark with draughts in Her Majesty's ship "Crocodile," and proceed to India to join the Bombay Light Infantry.

A Madrid letter of Oct. 26 states that the Provisional Government was about to deliver up the "Tornado" and pay an indemnification of 125,000 dollars (about £25,000 sterling) to the owners, and 62,500 dollars (about £12,500) to the crew if that vessel.

Breakfast at the India Office.—The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, as Secretary of State for India, gave a farewell breakfast on the morning of the 6th November to the Earl of Mayo, at the India Office, previous to the earl's departure for Calcutta to enter upon the duties of Viceroy of India. The breakfast was served in the Council Room with remarkable elegance by Mr. F. G. Nicholes, purveyor to the India Office. The following guests were present:—General Lord Napier of Magdala, Hon. Captain Bourke, Mr. Edmund Ashworth, Mr. Edward Eyan, General Baker, Sir Robert Vivian, C.B., F. Halliday, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Bawlinson, C.B., Sir Robert Montgomery, Mr M. Melvill, Sir C Jackson, Sir F. Currie, Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir James W. Hogg, Mr. Merivale, Sir H. Durand, Mr. Maugles, Mr. Macnaghten, Captain Eastwick, Mr. F. H. Chapman, Mr. E. Clive Bailey, and Mr. Northcote.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28th November, Noon.

The present result of the Elections gives the Liberals a majority of 114, 380 members having been returned in the Liberal interest, and 266 for the Conservatives.

Mr. Laing has lost his seat for Wick, and Viscount Amberley was defeated in the contest for South Devon. Col. Biddulph was also defeated in Denbighshire. Lord George Cavendish and Mr. Arkwright were elected for North Derbyshire.

The Liberals have gained a seat for the county of York.

A great eruption of Mount Etna has taken place.

The appointments of Archbishop Tait and creation of four new Baronetcies have been gazetted.

LONDON, 26th Nov., afternoon.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 26th November show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 8,125,000 decr.	£ 625,000
Bills discounted	£16,625,000 decr.	£ 250,000
Cash	£18,250,000 decr.	£ 125,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27th Nov., noon.

Total sales of Cotton	109,000	bales.
Do. do. „ Surats	59,000	„
Do. Import Cotton	47,000	„
Do. do. „ Surats	2,000*	„
Do. Stock Cotton	350,000	„
Do. do „ Surats	265,000	„

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

The Cotton Market to-day opens quiet and prices are unchanged.

* Doubtful

LONDON, 27th Nov., aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued steady.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

In the Manchester Market there is a moderate demand on the spot.

7lb. Shirtings 8s. 6d.
8¼. do. 10s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 2d.

The ships "Europa," "City of Dublin" and "Virimenund" (? "Mirella" and "Dunelm") have arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Zanzibar, per *Bhowanee Pursad*, to-day, at 9 A.M.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *Thales*, to-morrow (2nd December) at 4 P.M.

The "Indian Travellers' Guide" for December, containing the alterations in the running of the trains on the G. I. P. Railway, will be published at noon to-day.

We are informed that the ship "Codalux" in August last, and in latitude 13° 58' north, longitude 91° 56' east, in the Bay of Bengal, experienced two shocks of earthquake at intervals of two or three minutes between each. The vessel is reported to have trembled considerably.

The Great American Circus announces three more performances, at reduced rates of admission; the first to be given to-night and the others on Thursday and Saturday. In addition, Wednesday has been set apart for the accommodation of native ladies.

The Mussulman who was stabbed on Sunday week in Aga Khan's bungalow, and whose declaration was taken in the Jamsetjee Hospital by Mr. R. H. Showell, is now progressing well, and is pronounced by the medical authorities to be out of danger.

The s. s. *Penang*, Captain Sanders, sailed yesterday to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. W. Russell, Miss Appleby, Mr. G. Hampton, Major H. Gillespie, Mr. Gonsalves, Mrs. Napier, and Mr. Edwin Gay.

A case was called on for hearing yesterday before the Acting Chief Magistrate, in which a Mr. Broadley was charged by Mrs. Broadley, his wife, with assaulting her. The defendant did not appear in Court, and His Worship therefore ordered a warrant to issue for his apprehension.

From the weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October last we learn that the fall of rain in some of the talookas was irregular, while in others it was moderate. The harvest was nearly cut. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas.

The committee appointed to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of pleader, at the next examination, is we hear to consist of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs; Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao, Deputy Registrar of the High Court; and Mr. Syed Hoossein El Medini, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona.

Mr. C. H. Emmett, of the Grand Arsenal, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Anundrao Bhugwantrao, a clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. The defendant having tendered an apology, the complainant withdrew the charge.

Mr. Thacker, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of one Bendoo Gowrojee, a toddy drawer. On the previous morning about 9 o'clock, as a ghorawalla was engaged in cleaning a carriage, he heard a noise of something heavy falling down. He went to see what it was, and found the deceased lying on his back at the foot of a cocoanut tree. Deceased was severely injured, and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Only one case remained from Friday on the calendar of the Criminal Sessions to be disposed of by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, and that was heard before His Lordship and a common jury on Saturday. Amra Pudma was charged with robbery of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 40. It seemed that an old woman had been sitting at the door of her house in Bohleshwar with her back to the street, and that prisoner had gone up to her and stolen the ornament from her neck. He had left his turban, however, and that led to his identification. He was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. This finished the business of the Sessions, and His Lordship then thanked the jury, and the Court was closed.

Ruttonjee Wallee, a servant in the employ of a gentleman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a box, containing several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 390, belonging to Surgeon H. C. Boate. For the purpose of this prosecution the value of the articles was reduced to Rs. 50. Dr. Boate stated—I am a surgeon practising in Bombay, and live in a tent on the Esplanade at present. Prisoner was the servant of a gentleman living with me, and was convicted in this court on Wednesday the 25th inst. of stealing certain monies, my property. The box before the court is my property. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5 o'clock, I saw it in my tent. About half-past 12 o'clock last night prisoner was brought to me by Inspector Dumper with the box. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—28th Nov.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Branding a Woman.—Dhurma Sumbajee, a labourer, was charged with causing injury, accompanied with force, against the person of Tuckoo his wife. The charge was reduced to this on the evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, it appeared that on the morning of the 9th inst. she left her hut, and as soon as she appeared outside, the neighbours commenced to abuse her. Her husband (the prisoner) hearing the noise came out and asked if the cause of the neighbours abusing her was for adultery. Prosecutrix replied she did not know, and sat down in the hut. He then tied her hands and legs with a coir string, put a sickle (before the Court) in the fireplace, and, after heating it, he branded her several times on the thighs and other parts. She fainted, and when she recovered her senses was allowed to go to her mother's house. On the 15th inst. she was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment, from which she was discharged on the 24th. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and urged in extenuation of the offence, that in his absence the prosecutrix had gone out and conducted herself improperly. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months.

Monday, 30th November.

Assault.—Francis Antone was charged with assaulting Francis Manuel, and on conviction was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 23rd Nov., to Saturday, 28th Nov., 1868.

| | Rs. | a.

RECENT SOLAR DISCOVERIES.

(Saturday Review, Oct. 31.)

ANOTHER stride in advance has to be recorded in Solar Physics—perhaps at this moment the most progressive department in science. Though much more detailed knowledge probably remains to be reached by prolonged observation, we may say broadly that the spectroscope has now revealed the nature of solar prominences—the red flames of the eclipse—just as two years ago the same beautiful method solved the sun-spot problem, and not long before settled the vexed question of the constitution of nebulæ. Solar science belongs essentially to our own time. The ancient faith that the great luminary was a sphere of inconceivable brightness and spotless purity was, it is true, rudely disturbed two centuries and a half ago, when Galileo and his contemporaries observed that the solar disc was subject to eruptions of dark spots long supposed to be opaque clouds or solid bodies hiding a portion of the incandescent surface. But nearly 150 years elapsed before Wilson's discovery that the spots were cavities in the photosphere (a discovery now absolutely confirmed by the modern observations of Mr. De la Rue and others), and then another century passed before it was ascertained why these cavities looked dark, and what was the nature of the disturbances which produced them. This has been the work of the last few years. Two rival theories for a short time struggled for pre-eminence. One of these, due to M. Faye, explained the phenomenon by supposing that the mass of the sun was composed of nebulous matter too much disorganized by its excessive heat to shine with much brilliancy, while the light was due to the partial condensation of the vaporous surface into incandescent particles in the cooler photosphere. A spot, according to this view, was produced by an up-rush of the superheated and less brilliant vapour through the photosphere. The other theory was supported by three English astronomers—Mr. De la Rue, Mr. Balfour Stewart, and Mr. Loewy—who had been making diligent solar observations at Kew. Their theory was based on the established fact, that while the bright photosphere full of incandescent particles envelops the sun, the photosphere itself is in its turn surrounded by an absorbent atmosphere; and they held that a spot was produced by a down-rush of this atmosphere into the region of the photosphere. Partly by displacing and partly by obscuring the photosphere, the whirlwind of atmosphere, according to this view, darkens the cavity of the spot. Much evidence was accumulated in favour of the English theory, but it was not conclusively established until the year 1866, when Mr. Lockyer applied to the investigation the same method of spectrum analysis by the aid of which Mr. Huggins had a short time before ascertained the constitution of nebulæ.

As this journal is not exclusively addressed to scientific readers, we may be excused a short digression to explain the nature of this marvellous weapon of modern science. Every one who has seen a rainbow knows that a white beam of light opens out, when refracted, into a number of diverging beams of various colours, from red to violet. This spectrum, when produced by the light of any incandescent solid or liquid matter, is always continuous; that is to say, the colour changes gradually from red, through yellow, green, and blue, to violet; but there are no gaps in the spectrum wholly devoid of light. If, however, an atmosphere of absorbent gases is interposed between us and the luminous body, the spectrum, when carefully observed, is found to be crossed by a number of dark lines corresponding to rays of particular refrangibility, to which, for some reason or other, this atmosphere is opaque. Every different kind of light, so that, by looking at the spectrum, it is possible to say, from the position of the dark lines, what the atmosphere between us and the luminous body is composed of. The spectrum from the sun is crossed by a multitude of these lines, which have already told their story as to some of the constituents—iron, hydrogen, sodium, and others—of the solar atmosphere which partially veils the splendour of the photosphere. Thus far we have recounted the results of comparatively old experiments, but a new observation of grand importance was made by Kirchhoff. He observed the spectra not only of solid bodies, but of burning gases and vapours; and he found that in the latter case, instead of getting a continuous spectrum crossed at intervals by dark lines, he saw nothing but a system of brilliant lines across an entirely obscure background. And this was not all. It was known that the vapour of sodium had the power of obscuring a particular portion of the yellow light of the spectrum, forming, in fact, across the yellow belt, two very marked lines, which are familiar in the solar spectrum, and are known as the D lines. When sodium was set on fire, it was found that the whole spectrum of the vapour was composed of two bright yellow lines exactly corresponding to the two dark lines produced by the same vapour when interposed as an absorbing medium. This observation was soon generalized into the recognised law that the spectrum produced by any blazing gas or vapour is never continuous, but always consists of a series of bright lines separated by obscure intervals, those lines corresponding precisely to the dark lines produced by the same gas or vapour in a non-luminous state. The instant, therefore, that a spectrum is observed, we know what the nature of the burning matter is. If the spectrum is absolutely continuous, it is simply solid or fluid matter, including, be it observed, the case of minute solid or fluid incandescent particles floating in a gaseous atmosphere, which must be in fact the constitution of the solar potosphere. If this spectrum is crossed by dark lines, we further know that between it and us there is an absorbing atmosphere; and lastly if the spectrum consist only of isolated bright lines, we are sure that we are looking at blazing gas or vapour, and in very many cases it is possible to identify the particular gas or vapour by which the lines are produced.

With these facts in his mind, the least scientific reader will easily understand the application of the method to the investigation of sun-spots. If the spot was composed of superheated gas from the body of the sun, according to M. Faye's theory, it ought to give a spectrum of bright lines only. If it consisted of an unusually thick layer of solar atmosphere, it ought to give out the common solar spectrum, only with the dark lines intensified, and possibly multiplied, by the greater thickness of absorbing matter. It was to test this that Mr. Lockyer first applied the spectroscope to the examination of sun-spots; and his observations, which were communicated to the Royal Society in the year 1866, showed unequivocally that the spectrum of the sun-spot cavity was a feeble reproduction of the common solar spectrum with the dark lines apparently broadened, and without a trace of a bright line across it. This was subsequently confirmed by the independent observations of Mr. Huggins, and seems conclusively to have disposed of M. Faye's theory, and to have proved that a sun-spot is a cavity formed by a tremendous down-rush of a portion of the solar atmosphere.

While the general character of sun-spots was thus at length established, there remained another puzzle about the sun's constitution, which had long excited the curiosity of philosophers. When the sun is observed during a total eclipse, the dark mass of the intervening moon is seen to be surrounded by a broad halo of faint light called the corona, which is generally supposed to be the sun's atmosphere, and is of course invisible at ordinary times, on account of the dazzling brightness of the sun itself. In the portion of this corona which lies nearest to the sun's surface, and close round the body of the moon, are seen at various portions of the circle jagged peaks and ridges—generally of rosy light, red flames and prominences, as they are variously called—much brighter than the dim corona and much less elevated, though some of them have been measured, and found to attain the height of 70,000 miles. Like the corona, the prominences are invisible except when the sun is darkened, and every total eclipse in recent times has been watched with the utmost keenness in the hope of finding some clue to the problem what these prominences were. They might, it was thought, be solar clouds filled with incandescent particles less hot and less brilliant than the photosphere, but still bright enough to produce the beautiful phenomena seen during an eclipse; or, on the other hand, they might be enormous masses of flaming gas driven off from the sun in the course of the violent action to which (as the sun-spots testified) the superficial portion of the sun's mass was subject. In the same paper in which Mr. Lockyer announced his solution of the sun-spot difficulty, he suggested the pertinent question whether the spectroscope might not afford us evidence of the red flames which total eclipses had revealed. The question was not a mere barren conjecture, for Mr. Lockyer employed the spectroscope, which he had mounted for the examination of sun-spots, in diligently sweeping round the edge of the sun in search of such special spectrum as the prominences might give. From the year 1866 these observations were continued without result, and another observer, Mr. Stone, who afterwards commenced a similar search, was equally unsuccessful; but at length, in the early part of the present month, a spectroscope of much greater power was mounted, and Mr. Lockyer was soon rewarded by a sight of the prominence-spectrum, which, so far as the observations have yet gone, appears to consist of three bright lines—one corresponding exactly to the dark line C in the red portion of the solar spectrum, which is commonly considered to be due to hydrogen; another nearly coinciding with the line F at the confines of the blue and green, which is also ascribed to hydrogen; and a third, at a little distance from the conspicuous sodium-lines D, but clearly distinct from them, and, curiously enough, without any corresponding line which has yet been noted in the solar spectrum.

Before this result was achieved and communicated to the Royal Society, the eclipse had taken place, and several observers had gone to India and other places within the region of totality, armed with apparatus for the examination of the prominence-spectrum. All of these observers had reported that they got a spectrum composed of bright lines alone—the evidence of burning gas; but, either from the necessary hurry attendant upon observations during the few minutes allowed by the period of total obscuration, or from some other cause, the most remarkable discrepancies appeared in the positions assigned to the lines. Captain Herschel, who represented the Royal Society, reported three lines—one absolutely identical with D, another not quite agreeing with F, and the third somewhere near B or C. Major Tennant, who went to Guntoor, in India, on behalf of the Royal Astronomical Society reported three lines, C, D, and *b*—this last being in a region where no other observer except M. Rayet saw any line at all. M. Rayet, who was at Wha-Tonne, considered that he detected as many as nine lines—B, D, E, *b*, another unknown line, two of the lines about F, and the line G. It will be observed that nearly all the lines named by these observers are given as actually corresponding with known solar lines. M. Janssen, who represented the Académie des Sciences and the Bureau des Longitudes, reports the hydrogen lines as the principal lines. As yet the detailed accounts from these observers have not been received; but it seems probable, from the uncertainty with which the position of some of the lines is spoken of, and the wide discrepancy between the results of different observations, that the lines were determined, for the most part, rather by estimate than by measurement. Although, therefore, the eclipse observations had removed all doubt as to the gaseous nature of the prominences, and thus anticipated the result obtained by Mr. Lockyer, the discovery that the spectrum of the prominences might be observed at any time rendered it possible to ascertain the exact position of the lines with a precision which was far from being attained in the observations made during the eclipse. Scarcely, however, had it become known that the search for the prominences had at last proved successful, when a letter arrived in Paris from M. Janssen, stating that, while making his eclipse observations, it occurred to him that he ought to be able to see the prominence-spectrum without calling the moon in aid to relieve him from the brightness of the sun. Accordingly, before returning from Guntoor, he had made the attempt, and succeeded in getting several views of the prominence-spectrum some weeks before Mr. Lockyer had achieved the same result in England. It has often been remarked how frequently scientific discoveries are made by independent observers at the same time, and perhaps the coincidence was seldom closer than in this instance. The French observer was the first who actually caught sight of the coveted object, but the Englishman had been the first by a year or two to suggest and commence the search, and was the first to publish his discovery. His results were announced to the Royal Society, and by Mr. De La Rue to the Académie des Sciences, before the arrival of M. Janssen's letter, which, singularly enough, was delivered to the President of the French Academy a few minutes after a more detailed announcement of the English discovery had been received by him.

M. Janssen's letter, which appeared in the "Moniteur" of the 25th instant, states that the prominences are principally composed of hydrogen, a result which, as to the line C, entirely agrees with Mr. Lockyer's. We shall wait with interest to see whether, on the receipt of the more complete report which M. Janssen as well as Mr. Lockyer promises, his conclusions will be found in other respects to agree absolutely with those of the English astronomer; but it is scarcely likely, from the nature of the process, that there should be any discrepancy. One observer may possibly, by devoting himself too exclusively to one part of the spectrum, miss a line which another detects; but, with the method of observation devised by Mr. Lockyer, a line which is once seen cannot well be assigned to a wrong place. The spectroscope being directed to the edge of the sun shows in the field of view a narrow belt of the true solar spectrum, and beyond this comes the fainter spectrum of the sun's atmosphere, in which the prolongation of the dark lines is visible. When a prominence is reached, as the instrument sweeps round the sun, the bright line flashes out, sometimes overlapping both the spectrum of the sun and that of the atmosphere, at other times entirely within, and then again at some distance beyond the edge of the sun; these variations depending of course on the form and position of the prominence, and affording, as both M. Janssen and Mr. Lockyer at once pointed out, the means of tracing an actual outline of the prominence observed. Whenever, therefore, a bright line is seen, it shows itself superimposed upon the actual solar scale, and any error in assigning its position would be inconceivable. Where the line actually corresponds to a dark line it appears sometimes as striking out the black line from the bright solar spectrum, at others as prolonging it with a line of light. Both these appearances were strikingly exhibited with the line C, when we had the privilege of observing the spectrum through Mr. Lockyer's instrument; and the extreme clearness with which the line near D came out disposed in a moment of the idea, apparently entertained by some of the observers in India, that the two were identical. Whatever this bright line may be, it is certainly not a sodium line. At present it is not certain that all the lines of the new spectrum have been fixed, and it is just conceivable that one prominence might be wanting in a line disclosed by another at a different region of the sun. But there seems reason to believe that the three lines already established form, at any rate, the principal part of the spectrum, and that these were the three lines in fact seen by most of the observers, although their positions are so differently estimated. Whether M. Rayet's nine lines will ever be confirmed by the more exact and deliberate mode of observation now shown to be available, seems doubtful. It is not, however, worth while to speculate on matters which a prolonged course of observation will translate into the region of ascertained facts, and we may be sure that the prominence-spectrum—now that it has once been caught—will not be left alone till it has given up all the knowledge which it has to communicate, much of which we hope to hear about at the next meeting of the Royal Society.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER ON THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

THE Dean of Westminster, having signified to the committee for the return of Messrs. Grosvenor and Mill his intention of voting for both the Liberal candidates, has also addressed to them the following letter:—

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 26th, which has followed me to the Continent. I presume that the best mode of fulfilling your request will be to state some of the special grounds on which it seems to me that Mr. Mill, as the most conspicuous of the Liberal candidates for Westminster, deserves support, even apart from any particular agreement in his opinions.

"1. It appears to me that the Legislature can ill afford at any time to lose the advantage of the presence of those who by force of character, power of mind, or elevation of sentiment, can raise the tone or enlarge the horizon of its debates. Such a one there was every reason antecedently to hope that Mr. Mill might be, and such he has beyond question proved himself during the late Parliament.

"2. But further, if ever there were active need of such men, it would be in the discussions of such questions as are likely to arise in the coming session. The chief of these questions—that which relates to the Irish Church—is confessedly admitted to be of an unusually complicated character. The essence and value of any measures that may be proposed in connection with it, depend in a very large degree on a variety of details, the consideration of which will require all the calmness, intelligence, and knowledge that can be brought to bear upon them, with a steady regard to the permanent welfare of the whole community, irrespectively of mere passing watch words or temporary exigencies. These services are exactly what may be expected from such culture and philosophic temperament as Mr. Mill eminently possesses; and of this spirit in his public conduct he has given ample proofs, by the readiness with which, on at least three important occasions, he has ventured to act independently, not merely of the general party, but of the particular section of it with which he is connected.

"On these, as on other grounds, I cannot but think Mr. Mill's claims as a Liberal candidate for Westminster are even greater now than when you asked me for a like opinion in the former election.—I remain, your's faithfully,

"Oct. 30, 1868. ARTHUR P. STANLEY."

WITH reference to numerous applications which have been received at the India-office for payment of the Abyssinian donation batta, a military contemporary says:—"Major-General Pears has issued a request to the various army agents, that they will forward any certificates they may have received from officers of Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, showing that their shares have not been paid in India, with a view to the question being taken into consideration whether it will be practicable to pay their claims in this country prior to the receipt of the rolls, which have been called for from India, of those who have not been paid in that country."

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st October.

DURING the past month a large business has been transacted, and prices have risen ¾d. per lb. for American cotton, and ⅜d. for East India.

Our last report left the market advancing, at 10¼ for middling Uplands, and 7¾d. for fair Dhollerah.

General attention had been awakened to the bad accounts coming of the growing crop in America, and the trade were becoming uneasy on the score of future supply. The advance went on for some days, carrying American to 10¾d. and fair Dhollerah to 8¼d. but was checked by the refusal of Manchester to respond in any equal degree. This led to a period of two or three weeks in which the market remained stationary at about 10¾d. for middling. Uplands, and 8d. fair Dhollerah. The import during this time was liberal, but the deliveries to the trade and export kept so large that stocks did not increase, and a very firm feeling prevailed, accompanied by a considerable amount of speculation, especially in American cotton to arrive.

Notwithstanding loud complaints from Manchester of the unprofitable state of trade, the feeling here continued sanguine. The crop developments in America were regarded as in favour of high prices, the receipts did not increase from week to week, as was expected, and the shipments to England kept remarkably small. The strong feeling caused by those facts culminated a week ago, and led to a spell of very large business, in which all classes of buyers participated, and in spite of the heavy import of 123,000 bales, prices were carried ¼d. higher, placing middling Uplands at 11d. and fair Dhollerah at 8¼d. per lb.

A calmer feeling succeeded for two or three days, but prices kept perfectly firm, and to-day, as we write, a strong demand has again set in, and prices are ¼d. dearer for Surats, closing at 11d. for middling Uplands, and 8¾d. for fair Dhollerah.

In Manchester during the past month the complaints of the badness of trade have been as loud and universal as we ever remember to have heard them. It has generally been stated, by those best able to know, that an average loss of something like 1d. per lb. has occurred to the producers of yarn and cloth, and all through the month the talk of "short time" has been uninterrupted. There has, however, been practically very little resort to this remedy, and the takings of the trade from this market have, to the astonishment of everyone, been unusually large, viz., 60,000 bales per week during the past four weeks. Had trade been really good a more lively demand could scarcely have been expected. It may be alleged in partial explanation that for a long time past an unusual quantity of small Brazil bales has been used (during the past month the average has been 16,000 bales), and it is probable that measured by the number of packages, the consumption has been larger for some time past than was generally supposed. We incline now to put it at 55,000 bales per week, representing in weight scarcely more than 50,000 bales of the weight used last year. In further confirmation of this view, it may be stated that the opinion prevails through the manufacturing districts that the trade hold very little stock of cotton, and that their recent purchases have not done much more than meet their consumption.

It is very evident, however, that "short time" on a large scale cannot be staved off much longer, for a continuance of the present demand will keep the price of cotton constantly rising, while there is little hope of any material advance of goods in Manchester. No doubt the existence of political rivalry has tended lately to prevent "short time." A keen electioneering contest is in progress, and each party wish to stand well with their work people. This cause will operate till towards the close of November, when the elections are over, and then, it is thought, that a large reduction of the consumption will be witnessed.

With regard to the money market we have no fresh comment to make. Perhaps a slight tendency towards higher rates of interest may be observable, but no change of importance seems likely at present.

The prospects of our market are keenly scrutinized just now, and a very general feeling prevails that the question of future supply is about as unsatisfactory for the consumer as it can well be.

We will refer first to more immediate supply. We have now received the heavy Bombay import, which hung so long over our market to the terror of holders, and instead of depressing it, prices have advanced simultaneously ¾d. per lb. Instead of raising our stock to 550,000 bales or more, as was generally believed a month ago, it has only raised it to 444,000 bales, and no further import of any magnitude awaits us this year. The late favourable winds have brought in almost everything due, and the total amount of East India Cotton afloat for Liverpool is reduced to 170,000 bales, representing about 15,000 bales per week of import till the 1st February.

At sea from America there are only 40,000 bales, including the shipments reported by cable this week, representing arrivals of about 8,000 bales per week for five weeks, and as the bulk of the buying in the Southern ports is for American or continental account, it seems likely that small shipments to England will continue for some time yet. It appears therefore doubtful if the import for the remainder of this year will materially exceed that for the same time last year, which was 40,000 bales per week; but the present rate of delivery is at least 70,000 bales per week, so that a reduction of 15,000 bales per week in the out goings must be effected during November and December in order to keep the stock above 300,000 bales at Christmas. Perhaps account should be taken of the probability of a considerable addition to our stock of American cotton when the actual count is taken next week. It is generally supposed that an excess of 20,000 or 30,000 bales will be shown upon the estimate, but even granting that, it seems that the largest stock we can calculate on at Christmas is 350,000 bales, and that can only be obtained by a reduction of 25 per cent. in our consumption during the last two months of the year.

However the matter is viewed, it seems inevitable that an extensive adoption of "short time" must take place, and the only question is at what price the shoe will pinch severely enough to enforce this remedy. Judging from present appearances, it seems doubtful whether the requisite pressure has yet been applied.

Taking a more lengthened survey of the prospects of supply, we regret to say that no encouragement can be held out to consumers for twelve months to come. The most reliable opinion in America continues to be opposed to the view that this crop can exceed the last one, and there are some whose opinion deserves weight, who believe this crop will decidedly fall below the last. Further it appears probable that its distribution will be less favourable to this country than that of the last crop. American spinners are likely to require more, and to take their supplies earlier in the season, and continental spinners are also likely to secure a larger share than last year. Their trade is not so bad as ours, and they were more fortunate in their operations last year than our spinners having secured a large share of the American crop at very low prices. This induces them to buy with more spirit this season, and the continent never bares of cotton than it is now. All these considerations point to a smaller supply of American cotton to England during the coming season than we had last one, but to some small extent this deficiency may be made up by increased supplies from Egypt and Brazil.

From India the prospects of immediate shipments are very poor. During October about 20,000 bales are understood to have left Bombay, and there is so little stock there, and so little of the old crop upcountry, that shipments must be quite trifling till the beginning of next year. As to the extent of next crop, it is premature to speculate at present; suffice to say that a considerable increase is looked for from the Oomrawuttee and Dharwar districts, but less from the Dhollerah and Broach ones, owing to the ravages committed by the floods. It is quite too early at present to forecast the effect of next crop upon the European markets.

It would be a mistake, however, to fix attention too exclusively upon the poor prospects of supply; to a great extent these will be counterbalanced by the miserable state of manufacturing trade. The large production of goods which has gone on for some months cannot apparently be taken off at any advance on present rates, and any further rise in the raw material must be in the main addition to the serious loss the spinner and manufacturer is now sustaining. Low as the price of goods now is, compared with the raw material, there is no inducement to the merchant to ship to India. The accounts of the Calcutta market are extremely bad; a failure of the crops in the Central Provinces threatens a famine, and no relief can be expected till exports from this side are much reduced. We have seldom known the news from India more discouraging than at present.

It is seems likely, however, that Manchester will not be so dependent upon the East as during the last year or two; there are at last symptoms of an improvement in our home demand, and the Continent of Europe is likely to be a better customer. A much better feeling has sprung up there in the last month, the question of disarmament is warmly discussed, and the happy and orderly progress of the Spanish revolution is having a wholesome moral effect. Altogether it seems likely that a better state of things will prevail on the Continent than we have been accustomed to for some years, and the effect of this will be felt in a more active trade.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 5TH NOVEMBER, P.M.—There is now a large choice of East India cotton on the market. Dhollerah is the most plentiful and the quality good; the bulk of what is now landing will class fully fair; spinners are taking this class of cotton freely. Oomrawuttee is not so plentiful, but the quality is better than anticipated, and much that is now landing classes nearly fair. This class of cotton is in excellent demand, and has advanced considerably. Broach has fallen off very much. Compta is getting into more favour and improving in quality. Some good parcels of new Dharwar have fetched long prices. Low cotton is scarce and dear. In cotton to arrive the last sales are August Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee 8¼d., and November shipment Dharwar 8¼d. The market to-day has been tame, but prices are steady. Sales 15,000.

IT is noticed by the London daily papers that on Monday evening, Nov 2, at Covent-garden Theatre, hair powder was worn by some of the ladies in the dress-circle.

THE REPRESENTATION OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—At the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton Spinners' Association, held on November 3, Mr. Hugh Mason in the chair, there was a discussion on the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury at his interview with the Chamber of Commerce and the association, at the Town Hall on the previous Tuesday, that the commercial bodies should be represented at the Indian Council, as a means of developing the resources of that country. After some conversation, the following resolution was passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the valueable suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, made during his recent visit to Manchester, namely that the commercial interests of the country ought to be personally represented in the Indian Council, should as early as possible be practically adopted, and this meeting hereby expresses its earnest hope that the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations throughout the country will appoint deputations to assemble in Manchester at an early date, in order to prepare a scheme to be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and for this purpose that the secretary of this association do communicate with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and also with the Cotton Supply Association."

BANKS.

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On Demand (Head Office)..... 1/11 5/16.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per ent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 ⅞d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	,,	,,	... 5 per cent.
6 do.	,,	,,	... 4 ,,
3 do.	,,	,,	... 3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. HOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS TO BE OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family demittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6	,,	... 5 ,,
,,	12	,,	... 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED in India 1844,
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	,,	...at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,, ...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	,,
3	do.	,, ...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
2	do.	,, ...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
1	do.	,, ...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
On demand		,, ...at 1s. 11d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
Circular Notes		...1s. 10½d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rates of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND ORELL,
40, Meadow Street.

THE undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. Sole Agents for the Sale of their Crown Cognac, of extra quality, and specially selected for India. The first Shipment is now landing ex "Loochoo," from London. In 1 doz. Cases, at Rs. 25 per Case.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1868. 1, Bruce Lane.

THE undersigned, Agents for the sale of Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co.'s Crown Sherry, a fine Pale Dry Wine, possessing fulness of body, with bouquet and delicacy of flavour, in 3 and 2 dozen cases. Price Rs. 22 per doz.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1868. 1, Bruce Lane.

FOR SALE, at the